UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,386	06/09/2006	Ken Yamashita	2006-0911A	2821

52349   7590   01/06/2009
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2175	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/06/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/582,386	YAMASHITA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ASHRAF ZAHR	2175	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>20 October 2008</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-5, 7-15 and 18</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-5, 7-15, 18</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

10/20/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 7-15, 18 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1-5, 12-15, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Takano, US Patent 5,764,214 (Hereinafter, Takano) in view of

Young, US 5,877,762 (Hereinafter, Young).

Regarding Claim 1, Takano also discloses, "a saving section of saving screen

information and screen resources about the plurality of screens". Specifically, Takano

discloses a display control attribute storage portion (Takano, col 6, ln 33-35).

Takano discloses, "a display screen management unit comprising a computer

program recorded on a computer readable storage medium that causes the display

screen management apparatus to execute at least switching and displaying of a plurality

of screens on a display device by screen transition". Specifically, Takano discloses a

display control unit (Takano, col 6, ln 20-27).

Takano also discloses, "an instruction section operable to provide an instruction

to display one of the plurality of screens as a switching target screen over at least

another one of the plurality of screens currently displayed in response to an external

request". Specifically, Takano discloses a display instruction portion for generating a

display processing sequence indicative of a procedure of the display processing based

on the display control attributes stored in the display attribute storage portion (Takano,

col 6, ln 37-39).

Takano also discloses, "a screen control section operable to control a display on

the display device in accordance with the instruction from the instruction section".

Specifically, Takano discloses a display processing sequence generation portion

responsive to display operation commands issued by the display instruction portion

(Takno, col 6, ln 37-39).

Young also disclose, "a screen discard determination section operable to

compare the currently displayed screen with the switching target screen indicated by the

instruction section based on the screen information saved in the saving section, to

determine whether or not the currently displayed screen is to be discarded".

Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to

remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B

and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is

obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains

only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40,

therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected

region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation

do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows

can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected

region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Young also discloses, "wherein, when all or a part of the currently displayed

screen is displayed simultaneously with the switching target screen, the screen discard

determination section is further operable to determine that the currently displayed

screen is not to be discarded, and when the currently displayed screen is completely

hidden by the switching target screen, the screen discard determination section is

further operable to determine that the currently displayed screen is to be discarded.

Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to

remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B

and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is

obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains

only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40,

therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected

region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation

do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows

can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected

region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Young also discloses, "wherein, when the screen discard determination section

determines that the currently displayed screen is to be discarded, the screen control

section discards a screen resource and information about the currently displayed screen

from the saving section".   Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step

38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example

of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured.

The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the

list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The

result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within

the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The

motivation do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more

other windows can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within

the selected region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 2, Takano also discloses, "the display screen management apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the saving section includes a screen information saving section for saving information about the currently displayed screen and the switching target screen"

Takano also discloses, "a screen resource saving section for saving the screen resource for each of the plurality of screens to be displayed on the display device". Specifically, Takano discloses display control attributes are stored in a display control attribute storage portion (Takano, col 6, ln 33-35).

Takano also discloses, "wherein, when instructed to display the switching target screen over the currently displayed screen by the instruction section, the screen control section is further operable to generate the screen resource for the switching target screen". Specifically, the attribute selection portion 321(1) newly generates a display control attribute table to which a display control attribute and an attribute value suited for the display processing request are set (Takano, col 9, ln 40-47).

Takano also discloses, "to save the generated screen resource into the screen resource saving section". Specfically, an attribute value suited for the display processing request are set, and stores the table in the display attribute storage portion 313 (Step 409) (Takano, col 9, ln 40-47).

Young also discloses, "and to request the screen discard determination section to determine whether or not the currently displayed screen is to be discarded". Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to

remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B

and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is

obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains

only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40,

therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected

region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation

do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows

can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected

region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 3, Young also discloses, "the display screen management

apparatus according to claim 2, wherein, when the screen discard determination section

determines that the currently displayed screen is to be discarded, the screen control

section discards the screen resource for the screen determined to be discarded, from

the screen resource saving section". Specifically, after the window list has been

generated in Step 38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).

In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are

totally obscured. The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As

can be seen, the list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows

C, E, and F. The result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are at least

partially visible within the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 4, Takano also discloses, "an initial screen information saving section for saving initial screen information". Specifically, the plurality of the display control attribute tables 501(1) to 501(n), which have a probability of being referred to at the time of display updating, are stored in advance in the display attribute storage portion 313 of the display control unit (Takano, col 9, ln 10-15).

Takano also discloses, "a screen information saving section for saving the currently displayed screen information and the switching target screen information". Specfically, an attribute value suited for the display processing request are set, and stores the table in the display attribute storage portion 313 (Step 409) (Takano, col 9, ln 40-47).

Takano also discloses, "wherein, when providing an instruction to display the switching target screen over the currently displayed screen, the instruction section is further operable to read out initial screen information about the switching target screen from the initial screen information saving section, and notifies the screen control section of the read initial screen information" The display updating processing portion 111 executes mask updating processing and frame display processing step by step according to the definitions of the frames 601 to 610 of the display processing sequence

generated in Step 203 and outputs the result to the display 20 (Step 204) (Takano, col 7, ln 45-50).

Takano also discloses, "wherein the screen control section saves the read initial screen information as the switching target screen information into the screen information saving section". Specifically, the attribute selection portion 321(1) newly generates a display control attribute table to which a display control attribute and an attribute value suited for the display processing request are set, and stores the table in the display attribute storage portion 313 (Step 409) (Takano, col 9, ln 40-49).

Regarding Claim 5, Young also discloses, "the display screen management apparatus according to claim 4, wherein, when the screen discard determination section determines that the currently displayed screen is to be discarded, the screen control section is further operable to discard screen information about the screen determined to be discarded, from the screen information saving section". Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40). In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation do so would be so Any

window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 12, Takano discloses, "wherein the registration section is further operable to notify the screen control section of all initial screen information saved in the initial screen information saving section". Specifically, Takano discloses a display processing sequence generation portion responsive to display operation commands issued by the display instruction portion (Takno, col 6, ln 37-39).

Takano also discloses, "wherein the screen control section saves the initial screen information notified by the registration section as the screen information into the screen information saving section". Specifically, Takano discloses display control attributes are stored in a display control attribute storage portion (Takano, col 6, ln 33-35).

Young also discloses "The display screen management apparatus according to claim 4, further comprising: a registration section operable to register the initial screen information saved in the initial screen information saving section via the screen control section into the screen information saving section". Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and

the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are

at least partially visible within the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Young and Takano to

remove obscure windows. The motivation do so would be so Any window which is

totally obscured by one or more other windows can be safely removed from the list,

since no portion of it is visible within the selected region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 13, Takano also discloses, "the display screen management

apparatus according to claim 12, further comprising: a communications section operable

to obtain application data including screen information via an external network".

Specifically, In a network, in particular, since one display operation needs only one

command, no performance degradation is caused even when the application units 12(1)

to 12(n) and the display control unit 11 are provided at different positions in the low-

speed network (Takano, col 7, ln 65 – col 8 ln 4).

Takano also discloses, "a screen information extraction section operable to

extract the initial screen information obtained by the communications section".

Specifically, Takano discloses Also in a case where a plurality of application units 12(1)

to 12(n) are provided, sharing the display control attributes of the display attribute

storage portion obviates the need to prepare attributes for each of the application units

12(1) to 12(n) (Takano, col 8, ln 4-10).

Takano also discloses, "wherein the registration section is further operable to

notify the screen control section of the initial screen information extracted by the screen

information extraction section". Specifically, Takano discloses a display processing

sequence generation portion responsive to display operation commands issued by the

display instruction portion (Takno, col 6, ln 37-39).

Takano also discloses, "wherein the screen control section saves the initial

screen information into the screen information saving section". Specifically, Takano

discloses display control attributes are stored in a display control attribute storage

portion (Takano, col 6, ln 33-35).

Regarding Claim 14, Takano also discloses, "a display screen management

method for switching and displaying a plurality of screens on a display device by screen

transition". Specifically, Takano discloses a display control unit (Takano, col 6, ln 20-

27).

Takano also discloses, "providing an instruction to display one of a plurality of

screens as a switching target screen over at least another one of the plurality of screens

currently displayed in response to an external request". Specifically, Takano discloses

a display instruction portion for generating a display processing sequence indicative of a

procedure of the display processing based on the display control attributes stored in the

display attribute storage portion (Takano, col 6, ln 37-39).

Takano also discloses, "controlling a display on the display device in accordance

with the instruction from said providing an instruction operation". Specifically, Takano

discloses a display processing sequence generation portion responsive to display

operation commands issued by the display instruction portion (Takno, col 6, ln 37-39).

Young also discloses, "determining whether or not the currently displayed screen is discarded, by comparing the currently displayed screen with an indicated switching target screen based on previously saved screen information, such that when all or part of the currently displayed screen is displayed simultaneously with the switching target screen, it is determined that the currently displayed screen is not to be discarded and when the currently displayed screen is completely hidden by the switching target screen, the currently displayed screen is to be discarded". Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Young also discloses, "discarding information about the currently displayed screen when the said determining operation determines that the currently displayed screen is to be discarded". Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40).   In the example

of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation do so would be so Any window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows can be safely removed from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected region 36 (Young, col 5, ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 15, Young also discloses, "the display screen management method according to claim 14, wherein, in said discarding information about the currently displayed screen, a screen resource for the currently displayed screen determined in said determining to be discarded, is discarded". Specifically, after the window list has been generated in Step 38, it is examined to remove obscured windows therefrom (Step 40). In the example of FIG. 2A, windows B and D are removed from the list, since they are totally obscured. The result which is obtained after this step is illustrated in FIG. 5. As can be seen, the list now contains only the desktop, or root window A, and the windows C, E, and F. The result of Step 40, therefore, is a list of windows which are at least partially visible within the selected region 36. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Young and Takano to remove obscure windows. The motivation do so would be so Any

window which is totally obscured by one or more other windows can be safely removed

from the list, since no portion of it is visible within the selected region 36 (Young, col 5,

ln 54-65).

Regarding Claim 18, applicant claims a computer readable recording meidum

carrying out the same function as the apparatus in claim 1. This claim is substantially

similar to claim number 1 and is therefore rejected based upon the same reasoning

used to reject claim 1.

5.   **Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Takano, US Patent 5,764,214 (Hereinafter, Takano) in view of Young, US 5,877,762

(Hereinafter, Young). and in further view of Hourvitz et al., US 5,388,201

(Hereinafter, Hourvitz)**

Regarding Claim 7, Takano and Young do not specifically disclose, "the display

screen management apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the screen information

includes information indicating a screen size, and the screen discard determination

section is further operable to use the screen size indicating information to determine

whether or not the currently displayed screen is to be discarded. However, Hourvitz

remedies this with the disclosure of a controller is used to monitor window size, position

and status (active or non-active) (Hourvitz, col 1, ln 36-39).). It would be obvious to

one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to these references to add the feature of

using screen size information to determine whether or not the screen is discarded. The

motivation to do so would be to determine which part of the screen is visible to redraw

the visible regions (Hourvitz, col 2, ln 3-7).

Regarding Claim 8, Takano and Young do not specifically disclose, "the display

screen management apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the screen information

includes information indicating a screen position, and the screen discard determination

section is further operable to use the screen position indicating information to determine

whether or not the currently displayed screen is to be discarded. However, Hourvitz

remedies this with the disclosure of a controller is used to monitor window size, position

and status (active or non-active) (Hourvitz, col 1, ln 36-39). It would be obvious to one

of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to these references to add the feature of

using screen position information to determine whether or not the screen is discarded.

The motivation to do so would be to determine which part of the screen is visible to

redraw the visible regions (Hourvitz, col 2, ln 3-7).

Regarding Claim 9, Takano and Young do not specifically disclose, "the display

screen management apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the screen information

includes residence information indicating whether a screen is resident or non-resident,

wherein upon determining, based on the residence information that the currently

displayed screen is resident, the screen discard determination section is further

operable to determine that the currently displayed screen is not to be discarded.

However, Hourvitz remedies this with the disclosure of a controller is used to monitor

window size, position and status (active or non-active) (Hourvitz, col 1, ln 36-39). It

would be obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to these references

to add the feature of using screen position information to determine whether or not the

screen is discarded. The motivation to do so would be to determine which part of the

screen is visible to redraw the visible regions (Hourvitz, col 2, ln 3-7).

Regarding Claim 10, Takano discloses, "the display screen management

apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the screen information includes a display time

from when a displayed one of the plurality of screens is displayed to when the displayed

one of the plurality of screens goes to a non-displayed state, and wherein upon

determining, based on the display time that the switching target screen display time is

shorter than a predetermined time, the screen discard determination section is operable

to determine that the currently displayed screen is not to be discarded. Specifically,

Takano discloses n the display control attribute table 501 are various attribute values

503 including a processing time of visual effects, wipe patterns (contents and times of

processings such as wipe, fade-in/fade-out, zoom-in/zoom-out). In FIG. 5, 503a to 503e

are defined as the contents of the attribute values 503 (Takano, col 6, ln 53-56).

Regarding Claim 11, Takano also discloses, "the display screen management

apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the screen information includes mask

information about at least one of the plurality of screens, and wherein the screen

discard determination section uses the mask information to determine whether or not the currently displayed screen is to be discarded. Specifically, Takano discloses the display updating processing portion 111 executes mask updating processing and frame display processing step by step according to the definitions of the frames 601 to 610 of the display processing sequence generated in Step 203 and outputs the result to the display 20 (Step 204). Determination is made as to whether the display processing sequence 600 is terminated (up to frame 610) or not (Step 205). If not terminated, Step 204 will be repeated. If the processing is finished, the entire processing will end. The other application units operate in the same manner) (Takano, col 7, ln 45-55).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ASHRAF ZAHR whose telephone number is (571)270-1973. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30 am - 6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Bashore can be reached on (571)272-4088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AAZ 12/29/08

/WILLIAM L. BASHORE/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2175